DECISIONS TAKEN AT THE 19TH SESSION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS (July 2-6, 2001)		
AGENDA ITEM	**UN PAPER**	**DECISIONS**
1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA		
Adoption of the Agenda	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/37 and -/Add.1 (Secretariat) (Secretariat) Provisional agenda, list of documents and annotations ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/37/Add.2 (Secretariat) Provisional timetable	----------
2. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF GASES		
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/31 (USA) Items for consideration by the Working Group	This paper addressed the incorporation of pressure receptacle requirements into the Model Regulations. The paper identified a number of issues which need to be addressed in the current biennium to continue the work on incorporating gas cylinder requirements into the Model Regulations. No working group meeting was held during this session. It was agreed that a working group meeting should be held during the December session of the Sub-Committee (S/C) pending the submission of pertinent proposals.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/1 (Austria) Labelling of gas cylinder	This paper proposed to allow gas cylinders to be marked and labeled as provided in the ISO Standard 7225:1994 “Gas cylinders - Precautionary labels”. Consistent with the US view, the S/C agreed to only allow the primary and subsidiary label overlapping indicated in the standard. This exception was added to 5.2.2.2.1.2 of the Recommendations.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/32 (USA) Proper shipping name for butadiene and hydrocarbon mixtures	This paper proposed to add an alternative PSN for UN 1010, i.e. “BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE, STABILIZED, containing more than 40% butadienes”. The paper further proposed to amend P200 by changing the name “BUTADIENES, STABILIZED (mixtures of 1,3-butadiene and hydrocarbons)” to “BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE, STABILIZED, containing more than 40% butadienes” and to amend T50 by adding the words “or Butadienes and hydrocarbon mixture, stabilized” after “Butadienes, stabilized” in column 2. The proposals were adopted.
3. TANKS		
3 (a) Equivalent shell thickness formula for tanks	No proposals were submitted under this sub-item.	
3 (b) Miscellaneous proposals (Chapters 4.2 and 6.7)	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/3 (Spain) Pressure-relief devices	This paper proposed to add a new paragraph 6.7.2.12.2.1 to clarify the required minimum flow capacity for safety relief devices. It was agreed in principle that additional text could be added to clarify the requirements for relief device capacity. Spain was invited to clarify their proposed text and submit a revised proposal.

	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/4 (Spain) Combined safety valves/bursting discs	This paper proposed to add a new paragraph 6.7.2.12.2. to address the flow capacity for a combination burst disc and pressure relief device system. In particular, Spain raised concern with respect to the potential for the disc to reduce flow capacity. It was agreed in principle that additional text could be added to address Spain's concerns. Spain was invited to clarify their proposed text and submit a revised proposal.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/5 (Spain) Inspection of portable tanks	This paper proposed to address additional inspection and test requirements for portable tanks with thirty years or more of service. The proposal was not adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/18 (UK) Portable tank capacity thresholds	This paper proposed to delete the lower capacity limit for portable tanks as in many cases small tanks are used to transport PG I liquids and certain other liquids with a vapour pressure in excess of110kPa at 50 °C or 130 kPa at 55 °C which are not permitted for transport in IBCs (ammonia is the only special exception). EIGA indicated in an inf. paper that the lower limit should only be removed for liquid portable tanks. The proposal was adopted for portable tanks intended for liquids.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/19 (UK) Competent authority approvals	This paper proposed to add a new paragraph 4.2.4.2.5.2 to clarify that tanks not specifically authorized in an applicable portable tank instruction shall not be used for the transport of a substance unless specifically approved by the competent authority. The paper also proposed to add a new T99 for competent authority approval and establishes criteria for issuing the approval. The US did not support this proposal because there does not appear to be a need to apply T99 to any substance and because competent authority provisions for portable tanks are adequate as currently provided in the Recommendations. The proposal was withdrawn.
	ST/SG/AC.10/2000/30 (USA) Portable tank requirements	This paper proposed a number of amendments to the portable tank requirements. The amendments included changes to the TP notes (portable tank special provisions) including the addition of a new TP 5 specifying the degree of filling for refrigerated liquefied gases. The majority of the proposed amendments were adopted with some editorial amendments based on comments from EIGA and others. The proposal to require thermally activated remote closure devices for bottom openings on tanks intended for certain liquid hazardous materials (as proposed in INF. 32) was not adopted but general support for the proposal was evident and the US indicated that it would submit a revised proposal on the basis of comments received.
4. TRANSPORT OF SOLID SUBSTANCES IN BULK IN CONTAINERS		
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/20 (UK, Germany) Amendments to Chapters 1.2.1, 3.2, 4.3 and 6.8	This paper proposed a basis for preparing proposals on the multimodal transport of dangerous goods in bulk in containers. Some members of the S/C including the US were concerned about certain aspects of the proposal, such as what types of substances could be authorized, certain conditions of transport, and the application of these provisions to sea transport. A working group provided comments to the UK and Germany so that a revised proposal may be developed and considered at the next session.
5. PACKAGINGS (INCLUDING IBCS AND LARGE PACKAGINGS)		

5 (a) Performance testing	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/24(ISO) Interpretation of Chapter 6.1	This paper proposed to make several amendments to Chapter 6.1 with respect to package testing. The outcomes of the proposals were as follows: 1) Added a new sentence to 6.1.5.2.1: "Bags shall be filled to the maximum mass at which the packaging is intended to be used." 2) Added a new paragraph 6.1.5.3.3 to state: "Removable head packagings for liquids shall not be dropped until at least 24 hours after filling." 3) Add a new paragraph 6.1.5.3.4 to clarify the term "water": "The term water includes water/antifreeze mixtures with a minimum specific gravity of 0.95 for testing at –18°C." 4) Deleted 6.1.4.6 and 6.1.5.7 pertaining to wooden barrels which are rarely used and will no longer be required to be tested. 5) Did not delete 6.1.5.1.9 which states "If an inner coating is required for safety reasons, it shall retain its protective properties even after the tests." 6) Replaced in paragraph 6.1.5.3.4 the sentence "For liquids if the test is performed with water:" with: "For liquids in single packagings and for inner packagings of combination packagings, if the test is performed with water:" 7) The proposal concerning partially filled packages was not adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/27(USA) Drop test	This paper proposed to clarify the pass/fail criteria for packagings that are subjected to the drop test specified in 6.1.5.3 of the Recommendations by amending 6.1.5.3.5.2 to state: "Where a packaging for solids undergoes a drop test and its upper face strikes the target, the test sample passes the test if the entire contents are retained by an inner packaging or inner receptacle (e.g. a plastics bag), even if the closure while retaining its basic function is no longer sift proof." The proposal was adopted (see CRP.2/Add.1) with only a minor editorial amendment.
5 (b) Miscellaneous proposals (Chapters 4.1, 6.1, 6.5 and 6.6)	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/7 (ICDM/ICCR) Standards for steel drums	This paper proposed to amend 6.1.4.1.1 of the UN standard for steel drums by adding the underlined text as follows: "Body and heads shall be constructed of steel sheet of a suitable type and of adequate thickness in relation to the capacity of the drum and to its intended use. <u>For drums of a capacity greater than 100 litres, the chemical and physical properties of the steel used shall conform to the minimum provisions of ISO 3573 or 3574 for cold-rolled and hot-rolled steel, respectively.</u> The proposal was adopted but the text was included as a note (see CRP.2/Add.1) with minor editorial amendments.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/16 (UK) Packing instruction P601	This paper proposed to: 1) Add a new special packing provision in packing instruction P601 (to account for several million existing bottles and outer packages manufactured to contain Bromine) as follows: "For UN 1744 glass inner packagings with a capacity of not more than 1.3 litres may be used in a permitted outer packaging with a maximum gross mass of 25kg." 2) Allow the transport of Ethylene dibromide in 6HA1 drums as single packagings by allowing packing instruction "P602" as opposed to "P601" for Ethylene dibromide. The proposals were adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/17 (UK) Special packing provisions for UN 2813, water reactive solid, N.O.S.	This paper proposed to add a new special provision for "meals ready to eat" which contain UN 2813 as a heating element. The new provision would read: "For UN 2813 packing group I, sachets not exceeding 15 g may be packaged in "Meals Ready to Eat" (MRE). Each sachet shall be sealed in a plastics bag and placed in a further plastics bag with the meal. No outer packaging shall contain more than 300 g of substance." The UK agreed to re-submit the paper based on comments from S/C members.

	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/26 (USA) Definition for combination packagings	This paper proposed to clarify that outer packagings containing articles are combination packagings and that provisions for inner receptacles of combination packagings should also apply to articles. The U.S. withdrew this proposal pending further consideration of packaging quantity limits for articles.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/28 (USA) IBC 07, fibreboard IBCs	This paper proposed to add fibreboard (11G) IBCs to the list of authorized IBCs in IBC07. Some participants objected to the use of fibreboard IBCs for water-reactive substances. The proposal was not adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/29 (USA) Maximum capacity and maximum net mass for packagings	This paper proposed to clarify the maximum net capacity and maximum net mass permitted for packagings intended for the transport of liquids and solids in single, combination or composite packagings. The proposal included amendments to: (1) limit the capacity of packagings intended for the transport of liquids to not more than 450 litres; (2) limit the maximum net mass for single and composite packagings intended for the transport of solids and combination packagings containing liquids or solids to not more than 400 kgs; and (3) to indicate that in no case shall a single packaging have a volume in excess of 450litres. Some members objected to imposing no mass limit on single packagings because they felt this would allow the use of drums filled with high specific gravity liquids with masses in excess of 2000 kg. The U.S. agreed to submit a revised proposal taking these concerns into account for the following session.
6. TRANSPORT OF INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES **No proposals were submitted under this agenda item (see also ST/SG/AC.10/27, paras. 25-26 and 149).**		
7. LISTING AND CLASSIFICATION		
(a) Substances prohibited for transport	No proposals were submitted under this sub-item.	
(b) Assignment of UN Nos., proper shipping names and packing instructions with respect to physical state	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/14 (Netherlands/Germany)	This paper identified options concerning the need for separate UN numbers for liquid, solid, and molten entries. It also addressed whether the same UN number should be used for solid substances and their solutions, substances having a melting point around the borderline of the definition solid/liquid, including isomers and mixtures thereof, and molten substances. The paper also proposed to change several packing instruction references in the Dangerous Goods list to fit the substances physical state. The S/C decided that separate UN numbers would be assigned to solids and to solutions. Solutions, however, will only be assigned a UN number if transported in significant quantities, thereby reducing the need for a multitude of new UN entries.
(c) Classification of substances hazardous for the aquatic environment	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/34, paras. 127-134 and ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/34/Add.2 (Report of the Sub-Committee on its seventeenth session) ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/36, paras. 126-134 ST/SG/AC.10/27, paras. 124-125 ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/15 (Belgium) ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/4 (Argentina) ST/SG/AC.10/2000/4 (Germany)	The S/C agreed to adopt the OECD criteria for aquatically toxic materials including criteria for mixtures and solutions. The UK agreed to prepare a consolidated proposal for the December session.

(d) Miscellaneous amendment proposals (Parts 2 and 3)	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/21 (Germany) Special Provision 279 (UN 1548, Aniline hydrochloride)	In this paper Germany indicated that the classification of Aniline hydrochloride, a salt of Aniline, was based on human experience based on poisonings with Aniline. Germany claims that animal experiments do not present data that would classify this Aniline salt in Class 6.1 Packing Group III. However, the relevant Special Provision 279 has only been allocated to UN1547 ANILINE, but has not been allocated to UN 1548 Aniline Hydrochloride. This paper proposed to add SP 279 to UN 1548. Based on a request from the U.S., Germany agreed to re-submit the proposal in December with supporting data.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/25 (South Africa) Calcium hypochlorite in tablet forrm	This paper proposed a new entry in the dangerous goods list for CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, DRY, TABLETS with more than 39 % available chlorine (8.8 % available oxygen). The paper proposed that the new entry be created with less stringent provisions on the basis of the low hazard posed by these tablets. The proposal was not adopted and agreed to prepare a revised proposal for consideration by the ICAO Dangerous Goods Panel.
8. EXPLOSIVES, SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND ORGANIC PEROXIDES		
(a) Classification criteria for fireworks	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/13 (Netherlands)	This paper proposed that the UN Recommendations incorporate provisions for fireworks (based on test results of test series 6 of the UN Recommendations). An annex was included with a table of the various types of fireworks and a suggested classification scheme. No specific proposals were made in this paper. The U.S. provided an information paper indicating that the current UN classification scheme is adequate and does not need to be revised. The U.S. explained its alternative system for classifying fireworks based on the APA standard and indicated that this could be discussed by a working group. The S/C agreed to establish a working group with specific terms of reference and it was decided that the group would meet in the Netherlands from 16-18 October. The US plans to participate.
(b)Classification of ammonium nitrate emulsions, suspensions and gels	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/6 Report of the informal Working Group	This is the report of the informal working group on ammonium nitrate emulsions. The S/C agreed to: 1) Delete SP 306 for UN 3375 and to revise SP 309; 2) further consider transport in IBCs and tanks; 3) adopt test series 8a, 8b and 8c but to consider 8d further.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/23 (Sweden)	This paper proposed to create a new entry for AMMONIUM NITRATE EMULSION or SUSPENSION or GEL, intermediate for blasting explosives, 1.5D, PG III, assigned to P101 and an appropriate T-Code. This proposal was not adopted because the S/C agreed that the existing generic blasting explosive entries are sufficient for the transport of these materials. The SC agreed that the transport of AN in portable tanks should be considered in the future.
(c) Development of a new UN pressure-vessel test	No proposals were submitted under this sub-item.	

(d) Miscellaneous proposals	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/2 (ICCA) Amendments to Special Provision 215 (UN 3242)	This paper proposed to modify SP 215 which is applied to Azodicaronamide. The proposal was adopted with some changes to the proposed text and the following sentence was added to SP 215: "Homogenous mixtures containing not more than 35% by weight of azocarbonamide and at least 65% of inert substance are not subject to these Regulations unless criteria of other classes or divisions are met."
9. HARMONIZATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA) REGULATIONS FOR THE SAFE TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL		
No proposals were submitted under this item.		
10. MISCELLANEOUS PROPOSALS OF AMENDMENTS TO THE MODEL REGULATIONS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS		
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/10 (Argentina) Limited quantities	This paper discussed some differences between shipments of limited quantities. The paper was withdrawn.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/12 (USA) Requirement to include units of measure after quantity in the transport document	This paper proposed to clarify that units of measure must be used when specifying quantities on dangerous goods documentation. The U.S. agreed to submit a revised proposal based on comments received.
11. GLOBAL HARMONIZATION OF SYSTEMS OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS		
(a) General	The S/C was informed of the outcome of the 18th Consultation of the IOMC Co-ordination Group for the Harmonization of Chemical Classification Systems (CG/HCCS) held in Geneva at ILO Headquarters on 24-25 May 2001. The first session of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemical took place in Geneva on 9-11 July 2001. Documents were issued under the symbol ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/…	
(b) Health hazards and hazards to the environment	The S/C was informed of the activities of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) related to the development of harmonized criteria for classification of chemicals presenting health hazards or hazards to the environment.	
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/8 (CSPA/FEA)	These papers were submitted to facilitate the discussions relative to reaching agreements on the criteria for flammable aerosols. The UN/ILO working group was able to agree on criteria for both flammable and extremely flammable aerosols as well as test procedures, including the ignition distance test, enclosed space test, and foam test (see ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/38 - Report of the UN UN/ILO Working Group on the Harmonization of the classification Criteria for Physical Hazards).
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2001/9 (CSPA)	
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/34 (FEA/CSMA)	
(d) Hazard communication	**The S/C was informed of the outcome of the seventh meeting of the ILO Working Group for the Harmonization of Chemical Hazard Communication, to be held in Geneva at ILO Headquarters on 21-23 May 2001.**	
12. OTHER BUSINESS		

13. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

***UN Papers for the 19th session may be downloaded from the UN Transport Division website at:* http://www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc/c3doc.html.**
Visit the site of the Office of Hazardous Materials Safety's International Standards Coordinator at: http://hazmat.dot.gov/intstandards.htm for pertinent information relative to the office's international activities including: Schedules of International Meetings, The UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (UN Model Regulation), The UN Committee and Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, International Atomic Energy Agency International Maritime Organization's Dangerous Goods, Solid Cargoes and Containers (DSC) Sub-Committee, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Dangerous Goods Panel European Agreements Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and Rail (RID) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Hazardous Materials Land Transportation Standards Sub-Committee.